

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26. 1739.

No. 1121.

The Ingenious and most Candid Mr. [redacted] having inform'd the Town, that he intends to publish a Piece, which he acknowledges was delivered with him, in Confidence that it would not be published; The same Learned Barrister having, under [redacted] owned it a *Libel*, and (in his Opinion) not to be published; with other Circumstances most [redacted] characterizing his own *Wisdom, Honour and Integrity*: I shall only lay, that I hope he will not let [redacted] wait long for these Marks of his *true Honour*; because, as I am on the Point of publishing Lord Burleigh's *Life*, and have already inserted [redacted] thing relating to the same Thing in the Appendix, I will willingly (if it be worth it) take Notice of [redacted]

Remember a Friend of mine who had Wit, and was not at all displeased when he was told he had it, would very often say, that he never read, in any profane Author, so trite a Description as St. Luke gives us of the most famous People in *Greece*. *All the Athenians, and the men which were there, (that is in ATHENS)* their Time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to show new Thing. I confess I am of his Opinion; but I also think that many of this Race of Men have, in Process of Time, changed their Habits, and settled themselves in a Country which [redacted] name. To say the Truth, the Itch of Novelty to be the Vice of the present Age, and is not here or there, but through the World over. Men are now so curious after what is new, useful, or important, as after what has not been heard of before. A new Trifle seizes the Attention of the Town, be it what it will; whereas any important Subject in the World cannot gain such Attention, at least if it is not new and then it reigns no longer than the Trifle, as its Merit consisted in Novelty; and whatever was before, ought never to please again. A new Infatuation, attended by many unlooked for disagreeable Consequences!

This Passion for News, like all other Passions, so moves the Mind, and, if I may be allowed the Expression, so fills up the Understanding, that there is no Room left for Things of infinitely more Consequence: It likewise inspires a Man with a certain Kind of Eagerness of Temper, which will not suffer him to be at rest; his Ears are always itching, when his Tongue's employ'd; and let his Situation or Circumstances be what they will, he subjects himself to this *Athenian Profession*; hearing, telling new Things. But as Nature is not near so plentiful as the Imaginations of these teeming Heads of Novelty, so this Passion generally leads them into a Readiness of exaggerating, if not into a Propensity of relating of Falsehoods. For when once Truth and Virtue are excluded from the human Breast, or kept at a Distance, and Folly finding easy Entrance, play the Rascals at first, but soon after set up for Queens; the Pleasant having once got the upper-hand of the Useful, the Thoughts run as it were down Hill, and then 'tis true, but then it is to worse than before.

These are the Effects the Thirst of News hath on the human Mind; and if there were no other Consequences flowing from this Passion, than those which have been already mentioned, they would certainly incline any considerate Man to guard against this encroaching Desire of Novelty, or to endeavour the Rooting it out of his Breast, if he is already but too strongly fasten'd there. But it is considered, that this Folly not only detracts considerably from his intrinsic Abilities, or, in other words, which may be said, from his conveniences by the Courses it makes him take, the Company it induces him to keep, a Man must renounce all Pretensions to good Sense, and a just Concern for his own Interest, if he does not abandon

this idle and ridiculous Lust of Novelty, which, when gratify'd, produces him no Good, and for the Gratification of which he must necessarily run such dangerous Risques. I do indeed admit, that to serve very evil Purposes, some People have exaggerated the Mischiefs attending the eager Pursue of News in publick Places, by suggesting, that there are Lions who carry all they hear, and sometimes more, to Persons in Power, who make use of it no ways beneficial to such as have their Conversations thus reported. This is so far from being true, that I am thoroughly satisfy'd never any Administration depended so little upon, or rather so totally neglected this sort of Intelligence, as the present: And the Sense I have of this, inclines me to publish this Paper, in order to shew, that notwithstanding our great Security in this Point, (which is a singular Blessing, how ungratefully soever it hath been received) yet this is far from rendering us absolutely safe, if we continue to indulge this *Athenian Vice*; because it cannot protect us from private Resentment, tho' it may leave us pretty much without Restraint in what we either hear or speak as to publick Affairs.

IT is, I think, peculiar to our Age, to make not only the Transactions of private Families; but even the most private of the Transactions the most common Themes of Discourse. Heretofore, when a Man became Bankrupt, his Name was exposed in the *Gazette*; but now the smallest Slip, or supposed Slip in a Man's Conduct, claims a Place in the Papers; and very often he is obliged to vindicate himself; nay, and often suffers by vindicating himself, notwithstanding his Innocence, and the Necessity there was of taking such a Step. Such untoward Accidents could never happen, if Numbers of People did not give as great Loose to their Tongues, as they do Attention to what falls from the Tongues of others. But when we see that nothing is more common, than for Men to entertain themselves in publick Places with discanting on their Neighbour's private Affairs, we need not wonder that such Discourses, are echoed to the common Collectors of News, who earn their daily Bread by hearing and repeating, and who when they are reproached with murdering Reputations, excuse themselves like the Finisher of the Law, by pleading the Innocency of their Intention, and that what they do, is only in Performance of the Office.

THESE would be no Difficulty found in illustrating what I have advanced, by numerous Instances; but these would in the first Place, contradict my Design, and in the next, they must so naturally occur to every judicious Reader's Memory, that the offering of them here must appear tedious and impertinent. Whoever hears his Neighbour made the But of a publick Discourse, will be sufficiently sensible of the Injury he receives, if he suffers him for one Quarter of an Hour, to consider the Case as if it was his own. Every Smile, every Joke, as well as every Sarcasm, every malicious Reflection, will then appear in its true Light, and be received with proper Resentment. Nor is it possible for any Man to defend himself against this Disquiet, by saying, in his Heart, this can never happen to me, since he has no more sure of that, than that he shall not break his Leg as such a one did, or be killed by a Tile from a House, as it fell out to one of his Neighbours. We are no less liable to Censure, than to Accidents: It is in the Power of every Man to preserve his Probity; but no Man living has it in his Power to say, that he can preserve his Reputation, while there are so many Evil Tongues in the World ready to blast the fairest Characters, and so many open Ears ready to receive their Reports.

BUT it may be, that some may fancy Discretion will guard them; and that while they are cautious in delivering their own Opinions, they may, without Danger, listen to the News that is brought them. But even in this, Reason, and Experience, are both against them; for the receiving and encouraging Slander, is in itself as dark, or a darker Crime than that of publishing it; because the former may be done accidentally; whereas the latter must flow from a set Purpose. Besides, what Emissaries can we employ, who will be content with barely bringing no Novelties? These Dealers in Report know, that their Business is not to be carried on, but by Barter. There is no making up a Cargo of News at the

Temple, but by bringing thither the Intelligence either of the City or of St. James's; and therefore those who listen to these Men and are silent, stand the worst Chance. For when these Merchants make their next Voyage, they naturally relate what they heard this Man say, and that as truly as they can; and for the silent Man, they make the most of his Name; and as he said nothing, they attribute to him whatever they had a mind to say of themselves.

MY Design in this, as in all my Writings, is to serve the Cause of Truth, Virtue and good Sense; which tho' it may be mix'd with a Desire of pleasing a great Person, will not, I hope, render me criminal in the Eye of any Reader endowed with common Sense and common Manners. We have been told, over and over, by Writers on all Sides, that the Age in which we live is exceedingly corrupt. Taking this therefore for granted, the Scribes in the Service of the Opposition, will needs ascribe this Corruption to the Ministry, and in Consequence thereof, think of no other Method of curing that, than by destroying this. Whereas I having neither the Penetration of the *Viscount*, nor the Enthusiasm of his Poet, am Blockhead enough to believe, that Plenty produces our Luxury, and the Arts of ill Men, such as write against their Consciences, if they have any, in order to detach Men from all Principles of Religion and Morality, are the true Sources of Corruption. On this Foundation, I have long laboured a Reformation, it may be, with little Success, but with much Satisfaction of Mind; since I am sure, the eluding of good Laws, the raising of Seditions without any plausible Pretence, or the favouring the Suppression of the Liberty of the Press, as we at present enjoy it, by a willful Abuse of it, cannot be charg'd upon me; or, I think, with any Colour of Justice, on any Gentleman who hath expressed his Sentiments in favour of the Administration. If, therefore, a Conduct so inoffensive in its Nature, and so well intended in itself, should provoke any Set of Men to pursue me, as they have done my Betters, I must be content to suffer their ill Treatment, without being discouraged from serving the Publick as far as in me lies.

R. FREEMAN.

P. S. I hope my Correspondent, who dates from *Pall-mall*, will receive from this Letter the Satisfaction he desires; and I likewise heartily wish it may either reform the notorious *Ear-wigs* he mentions, or defeat them of Encouragement, by shewing Gentlemen how much they expose themselves, while they listen to such as expose others.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, Jan. 13. N. S. On the 5th, arrived the *William, Love, and the Welcome, Rulidge*, from Cork; the *Speedwell, Cooney*, from Waterford: On the 6th, the *Peace, Lampart*, from Dungarvan: On the 8th, the *Success, Dalton*, from Hull; the *Mary and Betty, Croft*, from Liverpool: On the 10th, the *Sarah, Lawrence*, from Middleburg. On the 3d, sailed the *Robert and Sarah, Ellis, the Lyon, Sweetman*, for the Levant: On the 12th, the *Malaga, Deal*, for Bristol; the *Catherine, Trubshaw*, for Bristol; the *Three Brothers, Burges*, and the *Success, Burges*, for the North.

Leghorn, Jan. 19. N. S. On the 5th, arrived the *Good Samaritan, Lovell*, from *Georgent*; the *India Merchant, Barlow*, from *Petersburg*; the *Mermaid, Skelton*, from *Messina*; the *Adventure, Buck*, from ditto: On the 6th, the *Adventure, Watkins*, from *Smyrna*; the *Raven, Rose*: On the 8th, the *Susanna and Peggy, Watson*, from *Yarmouth*; the *James, Foundeffre*, from *Newfoundland*: On the 9th, the *Unicorn, Errington*, from *Yarmouth*; the *William, Mackbride*, from *Killibeggs*; the *Argyle, Digg*, from *Leostaffie*: On the 10th, the *Charming Polly, Simons*, from *Gibraltar*; the *Roeback, Pym*; and the *Ann, Gely*, from *Newfoundland*: On the 11th, the *Sea Nymph, Bracey*, from *Yarmouth*; the *Drake, Ballard*, from *Newfoundland*; the *Bristol Merchant, Stott*, from ditto; the *Daniel and Jane, Dunn*, from *Gibraltar*; the *Love, Pearson*, from *Yarmouth*; the *Prince of Orange, Grocock*, from

Ne.

New England: On the 12th, the St. Mark, Wright; the William, Boston; and the Fox, Fowler, from Yarmouth; the Good Intention, Cordeyne, from Lisbon; the Goodfellow, Sanders, from London; the Concord, Spilman; the Union, Gibson; the Exchange, Bloom; and the Mary, Champion, from Yarmouth; the Catherine, Winston, from Waterford: On the 13th, the Sarah, Colcott, from Petersburg; the Friendship, Chick, from Newfoundland: On the 14th, the Peter and Mary, Prince, from ditto; the Virtue, Gines, from Yarmouth; the Sarah, Dalton, from Fowey; the Sally, Boulton, from Tunis: On the 16th, the Crown, Werry, from Civita Vecchia; the John, Martin, from Ostend; the Charming Betty, Hawkins, from Falmouth: On the 17th, the Providence, Arnaud, from Amsterdam, in 42 Days, from Plymouth in 21 Days, and from the Streights in 13 Days. On the 21st ult. sailed the Philip and John, Le Cras, for Cagliari.

Genoa, Jan. 22, N. S. The Charles, Rogers; and the Italian Merchant, Carteret, are arrived here from London.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, Jan. 24. 'Tis from much bad Weather that our Port has been of late so barren. Arrived since my last, the Ashling, Tripp, from St. Ubes; and the William and Mary, Goffon, from Lisbon; and at the Mother Bank, the Family Christian, John Podevine, from Bourdeaux for Bologne. Remain the same Ships of War and Dutch India Men-at-Spithead, as per my last.

Deal, Jan. 24. Wind S. W. by S. No Alteration since my last. Arrived the Vine, Andrews, in 13 Days from Seville.

Gravesend, Jan. 24. Passed by the Providence, Wills, from Seville; the Queen of Portugal, King, from Lisbon; the Golden Fleece, Madgson, from Villa Nova; and the James and Elizabeth, Norcombe, from Faro.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Enterprise, Wood, from London at Philadelphia.

The Prince of Wales, Keates, from Alicante; and the Providence, Cumby, from Seville at Dover.

The Thames, Merchant, from London and Smyrna, at Constantinople.

The William, Clifton; the Dolphin, Sault; the Oporto Merchant, Barnaby; the Triton, Coates, all from Yarmouth; and the Expedition, Pipon, from Newfoundland, at Naples.

LONDON.

Yesterday arrived two Mails from France, with the Paris Letters of the 17th and the 19th Instant O. S. with Advice, that the Duke de Tresmes, the Governor of Paris, is so dangerously ill that he has received all the Sacraments of the Romish Church; and that the Duchess of Boufflers died on the 14th, in a very advanced Age: That Prince Cantemir has received his Credentials from the Russian Court, getting him with the Character of the Czarina's Ambassador to the King of France; that on the 16th he had his first publick Audience of the King, and the Royal Family: That the Duke de Brancas died at Paris on the 9th: That the Government of Upper and Lower Aliaice is given to the Marshal de Coigny; 'tis said to be worth near 70,000 Livres: That the Command of the Troops in the said Province, is given to the Marshal de Braglio; which Employment, including the Forage, is worth 90,000 Livres a Year; and besides that, he keeps his Government of Bergues, which is worth 25,000 Livres: And that last Monday sc'nights there was a Masquerade at the French Court, which held till seven o'Clock in the Morning, at which all the Princesses and Court Ladies were most richly dress'd and adorn'd with Diamonds and Precious Jewels; and at which the King chang'd his Domino and Mask several Times, as did also several Lords of the Court.

The Paris Letter of the 19th, mentions Letters of the 2d Inst. O. S. from Genoa, with Advice, that the Rebels are in great Motion in the Centre of the Island of Corsica, in order to unite, and to prepare themselves for their good Defence; and that they threaten'd they would come to the Walls of Bastia, where they say it has been thought fit to disarm the Inhabitants, and to arrest several private Men, suspected of holding a Correspondence with the Mutineers; in which their Conduct has been entirely approved; for all the Corsicans are Corsicans, and that those in the Towns are no more to be trusted, than those in the Country.

The Eagle, Lynch, late Williamson, bound from Antigua for London, founder'd the Beginning of

this Month, about 90 Leagues to the Westward of Cape Clear in Ireland; the Captain and Crew taken up by the Charming Molly of Cork, and put ashore at Donaghadee.

Letters from Leghorn of the 19th of Jan. N. S. mention, that they had had a violent Storm there, and several Ships drove ashore, amongst them was the Restoration, Shefford, of and from Cork.

Yesterday Mr. Alderman Baker held a Wardmote at Girders Hall for the Election of a Common-Council-Man of Baffishaw Ward, to supply the Vacancy occasioned by his own Promotion: The Candidates were Mr. Samuel Ellis and Mr. Jonathan Rigg: when the former, upon holding up of Hands, having a considerable Majority, was declared and sworn in accordingly.

The Scrutiny on the Poll for Alderman of Cheap Ward ended Yesterday, and the Declaration will be made thereon on Monday.

Last Wednesday the Rev. Dr. John Pritchard, who was lately presented to the Rectory of Christ Church, Spittlefields, by Brazen-Nose College, Oxon, (in the room of Dr. Wright, who died about three Months ago) and Brother to Dr. Pritchard, who was the first Rector of the said Parish, and died about three Years since, was inducted into the said Living.

Wednesday Night as Josiah Nicholson, Esq; was going Home in his Chariot to Clapham, the Coachman, who was much in Liquor, fell from his Box near Newington, and his Leg being intangled in the Wheel, the Horses took Fright and ran 200 Yards before they were stopp'd, so that his Leg was tore all to Pieces, and his Life is in great Danger, but Mr. Nicholson received no Hurt.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lady Lucy Stanhope, lay so dangerously ill that her Life was despaired of.

As did also the Lady Bellue, Wife to the Right Hon. the Lord Bellue of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Yesterday came on the Election of a Lecturer of St. Dionis Backchurch in Fenchurch street, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Hays, deceased; for which there was seven Candidates; when the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Curate of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, was chosen by a great Majority.

The Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor has been pleased to present the Rev. Mr. James Philips, M. A. to the Rectory of Langoldmere, in the County of Cardigan, a Living worth 200 l. per Ann. void by the Death of the last Incumbent.

The Right Hon. the Earl of March, and his Brother the Lord Charles Douglas, who have been very dangerously ill of the Small-Pox at the Duke of Queensbury's House in Burlington Gardens, are now both judged to be in a fair way of Recovery.

By Letters from Constantinople, we hear of the Death of John Chiswell, Esq; youngest Son of Richard Chiswell, Esq; an eminent Turky Merchant of this City.

This Day the Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, meet at Westminster Hall, pursuant to their last Adjournment.

Yesterday Morning one Bignall, a Gentleman's Coachman, drop'd down dead of an Apoplextick Fit, as he was walking along the Street by the Duke of Newcastle's in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Bank Stock 143 to 1-4th. India 170 1-4th, 170. South Sea 104. Old Annuity 112 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New Ditto 112 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 104 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-4th. Royal Assurance 105 3-4ths. London Assurance 13 3-4ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61. 16s. Prem. South Sea ditto 21. 10s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallys 1-half to 2 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

This Day is Published,
[Price SIX-PENCE]
(Dedicated to the Rt. Hon. MICAJAH PERRY, Esq;
Lord Mayor of the City of London)

AN Enquiry into the Reasons of the Advance of the Price of Coals within Seven Years past: In which is shewn, the great Impositions laid on the several Consumers, by a Monopoly of that Commodity; and some Methods proposed for destroying the present, and preventing all future Monopolies and Combinations in the Coal Trade.

Printed for E. Comyns, under the Royal Exchange.

Lately Publish'd,

In One Volume FOLIO,

THE Genuine Works of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, the Jewish Historian, translated from the original Greek, with large Notes, Observations, Parallel Texts of Scripture, the Chronology adjusted in the Margin, and Five compleat Indexes; with an Account of the Jewish Coins, Weights, Measures, &c. illustrated with Maps of the Temple of Solomon and Judea. To the whole is prefixed Eight Dissertations relating to Josephus and History.

By WILLIAM WHISTON, M. A.

Price of the large Paper 21. 10s middle 11. 16s and 11. 10s all bound and letter'd.

Printed for John Whiston, at Mr. Boyle's-Head in Fleet-street.

Where may be had, the Fifth Edition, enlarged with a Appendix, never before printed, of A New Theory of the Earth, from its Original to Confirmation of all Things. Wherein the Creation of the World, the Universal Deluge, and General Confusion are shewn to be perfectly agreeable to Reason and Philosophy illustrated with Copper-Plates.

N. B. The Appendix may be had separate. Price 6d.

The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cures HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Mrs. and VAPOURS in WOMEN, so as never to return again, be they so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual: and that by immediate striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remeys of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have a Rife from a deprav'd Appetite, vicious Ferment in the mæch, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Choleric flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passage, Belching, Cholick, Uneasiness in the Bowels, and all those which offend the Nerves, and, by Confect of Parts, affect Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dizzness, &c. confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Loss of Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Starts, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, an innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, the much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymicall prepar'd from the most valuable Specifics in the Mine, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at a tame time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, reding the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly curen.

Whoever takes them for 2 Days only, will be sensible are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 21. 6d. a Box with Directions.

These are to Certify whom it may concern.

THAT the Two Medicines for Internal Use, which have been sold so much less for the Good of Mankind above Thirty Years last past, the Cure of

All Sorts of RUPTURES, BURSTEN, &c.

BROKEN BELLIES.

are removed from the Minories, where they have been sold the Author, so long, and are now sold only at Mr. Sandell's Toyshop, the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Bull and Bay in the Poultry, at 5s. the Parcel, with printed Directions given with them.

These two Remedies need no other Recommendation, themselves will manifest in two or three Days using, having their admirable and even astonishing Succeſs, gained the reputation they so justly deserve, both in City and Country, after wearing Trusses for many Years to no Purpose.

For by the Blessing of God, they make a perfect Cure, either on Old or Young, in a very little Time, and for a small Charge, without any Pain to, or Confinement of the Patient, one Parcel is generally sufficient for a compleat Cure, especially on a young Person.

Many Hundreds of all Ages and Sexes have been cured by them, which occasioned this Publication, for the Good of Publick, that all such unhappy People may be delivered from the Charge and Slavery of always wearing Trusses.

The World might have had many Certificates of Cured Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months old, to grown Persons of 60 Years or upwards; but that Persons are naturally averse to let it be known, that they ever had such an Infirmitie: Yet Mr. Sandwell can satisfy any inquirer of the Validity of what is here said, tho' he has had such large Knowledge, by reason of the short Time he has had 'em, as they from whom the Medicines are now good Reasons, removed.

No Letters received except Post paid.